

1058. 26.  
Knew following tract. ✓ \*

A

# Panegyrick Mercury

UPON THE  
S U C C E S S E S  
AGAINST THE  
T U R K S,  
In the AUTUMN, 1683.

**B**Y the Goodness and Bounty of Pope *Innocent* the XI.  
By the Councils and Industry of the most August Emperor, *Leopold* the I.  
By the Good Fortune and Dispatch of *John* the III. King of *Poland*.  
By the Truth and Bravery of *Maximilian*, Electoral-Duke of *Bavaria*.  
By the Generosity and Courage of *John George* the III. Electoral-Duke of *Saxony*.  
By the Vigilance of *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, in the Field.  
By the Constancy of *Ernestus*, Count *Staremburg*, within the Walls:

In fine, By the Joint Force  
Of the Fighting Layety, and the Praying Priesthood.  
By an admirable Agreement of All in the Best Cause.  
With the Aids of CHRIST.

Without the Reinforcements of the most Christian Prince.

Against the Anti-Christian,  
*V I E N N A* stands Delivered;  
The *Turkish* Power staggers;  
The Fortune of Rebellion falls;  
The Gate of *Gran* is Open'd;

*Austria* shines after its Fires, and triumphs after Fields of Blood;  
For whom GOD alwayes employs Wonders  
Against the Councils of the *Ottoman* and *French*.

Dread therefore, ye Enemies, GOD Fighting for *Leopold*!  
Love, ye Subjects, *Leopold*, Fighting for GOD!

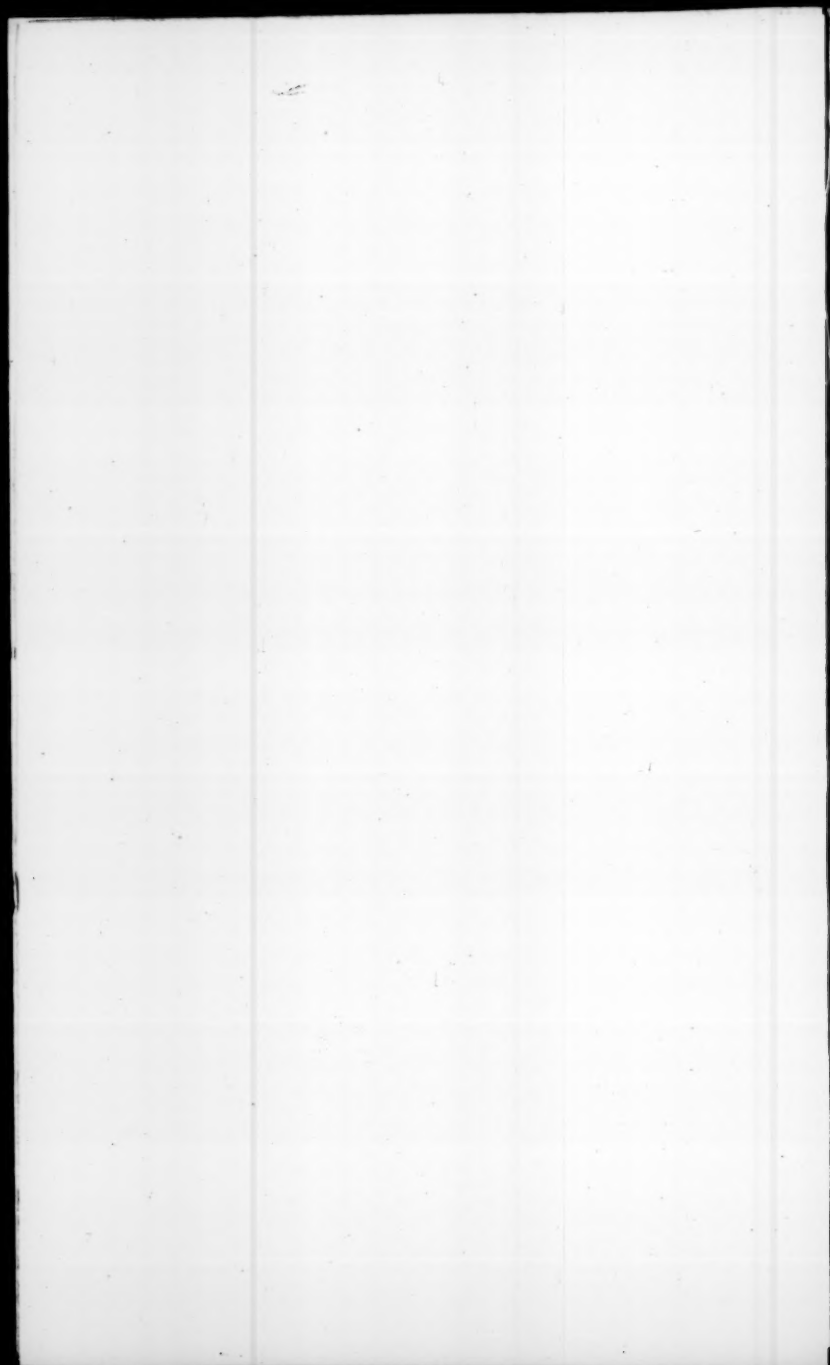
Utter Ruine be your Hope, ye Rebels!  
Entire Victory yours, our Loyal Friends!

For,  
Let Heaven, and Earth, and Hell be moved,  
In the End,  
The Good CAUSE is Crowned.

# Mercurius Panegyricus, R E R U M CONTRA TURCAS.

Gestarum Autumno Mense, Anno, 1683.

**S** *Antitate & Liberalitate Summi Pontificis Innocentii XI.  
Consilio & Industria Augustissimi Imperatoris Leopoldi I.  
Felicitate & Velocitate Johannis III. Regis Poloniae.  
Fidelitate & Magnanimitate Maximiliani Ducis Electoris Bayariae.  
Generositate & Fortitudine Johannis Georgii III. Ducis Electoris Saxoniae.  
Vigilantia Caroli Ducis Lotharingiae in Castris.  
Constantia Ernesti Comitis Starembergi in Muris  
Unitis deniq; Viribus  
Pugnantis Imperii, & Orantis Sacerdotii;  
Admiranda omnium Concordia in optima Causa,  
Cum adjutorio CHRISTI.  
Sine auxilio Christianissimi.  
Contra Anti-Christianum.  
Stat liberata VIENNA.  
Vacillat Potentia TURCIS.  
Cedit Rebellionis Fortuna;  
Patet Strigoniæ Porta;  
Splendet post Incendia, & a Cladibus felix triumphat Austria;  
Pro qua DEUS semper facit Mirabilia  
Contra TURCARUM & GALLORUM Consilia.  
Timete igitur, Hostes, pugnantem pro LEOPOLDO DEUM;  
Amate subditi, pugnantem pro DEO LEOPOLDUM.  
Cladem ultimam expectate, Rebelles  
Victoriam plenam sperate, Fideles:  
Nam  
Celum & Terra, & Acheron moveatur,  
Tandem  
Bona CAUSA triumphat.*



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SECRET SERVICES

OF  
*Monsieur de VERNAY*

THE

*French Minister at Ratisbonne, to Count  
Teckele, as they pass'd by way of  
LETTER, with the Cypher and Key  
taken from the Original, printed in  
French at Ratisbonne.*

TOGETHER WITH

The Speech and Memorial of the Imperial  
Minister *Zorowski*, deliver'd to the  
King of Poland. *L. S.*

To which is added

*MERCURIUS PANEGYRICUS.*

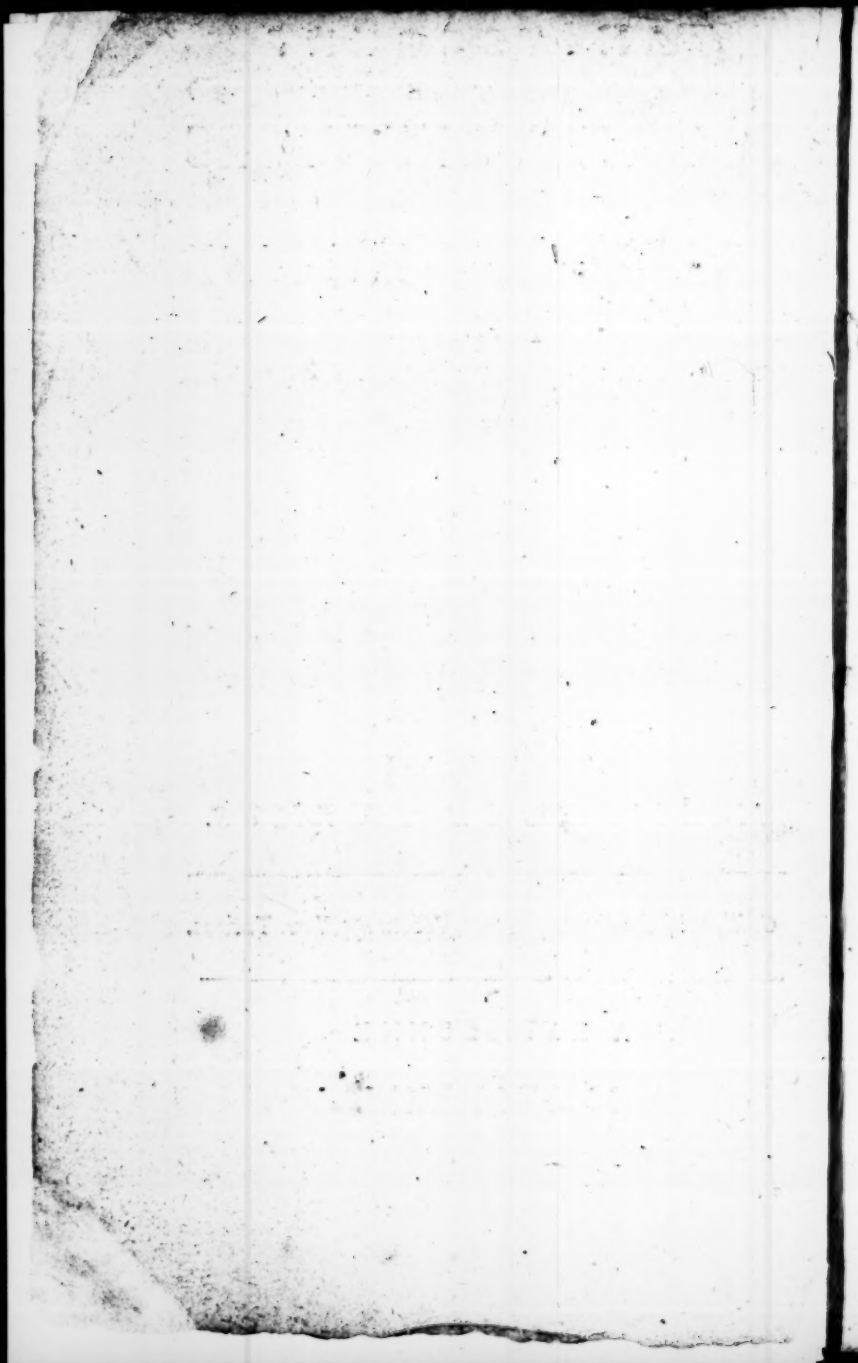
*Gulbert Brexton*

*Galli, ubi solitudinem fecerunt, Pacem appellant. Tacitus.*

A RATISBONNE

M DC LXXXIII.





A LETTER from Monsieur-S. L.  
a *Polish* Lord, to Monsieur the Mar-  
ques C. L. In which are manifest-  
ly discovered the Practices and se-  
cret Intrigues of the *French* with the  
*Turks* and *Hungarian* Rebels. With  
some Letters and Remarks upon this  
Subject.

SIR,

YOU have given me sufficient assu-  
rances of the continuance of your  
Friendship in the Letter I now re-  
ceived from you, and by the earnest desire  
you express of being informed by me of  
what our Sentiments are in *Poland*, concern-  
ing the present Troubles in *Hungary*. The  
common report, you say, accuses the French  
of having raised the War with the *Turk*; and  
making use of *Poland* to set its Engines at  
Work, and put in execution its pernicious  
Designs. If you are of the same Opinion  
with our *Polanders*, I shall tell you, with  
my accustomed freedom, that you do not  
wholly wrong them; For it is true that my

Country-men, for some years past have suffered themselves to be over-reacht by the *French*, and that by treating with them too ingenuously, they have insensibly been drawn in to bear a part with them in their evil Practices; and among others, in favouring the Malecontents in *Hungary*. They acknowledge at present, though perhaps too late, their Errour, and begin to fear lest they have purchased to themselves Enemies, who after they have filled their own Country with Desolation, their Ambition and Barbarity may make them turn their Arms against *Poland*. Sir, we love our selves, and our Friendship cannot consist with those Peoples Maximes. Their Politiques appear to us so much the more criminal, because there is no just revenge, but that which obliges us to fight our Enemies with our Arms in our Hands, and openly; nor any so base, as that which makes us use wicked Devises, and execrable Treasons as the Instruments of their Ruine. I have a great esteem for the *Sarmatians*, because they had this good Quality, that they never suffered their suspicions to prevail against any Mans credit, and that they chose always rather to judge of others according to their own Inclinations, than upon bare conjectures think them capable

pable of Malice. And I beg of you, Sir, to afford me the same Justice, at such time as at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, you unravel *Pene-  
lopes* weaving, and condemn my Countrymens wicked Politicks. I grant you, that the *Hungarians*, that by their caballing and Seditiousness have been banished their Country, have found in *Poland* both refuge and Friends to protect them. I easily also acknowledge, that the original of all the Evils you complain of, has its rise from an abuse of the Liberty that we have in *Germany*. You may also reckon up so many Factions and Parties, whether in Peace or War, as there are little Kings, that in these last Ages have raised themselves to the Royal Authority, and established their Throne in the midst of *Germany*. Now after this, you ought not to be surprized to see that our Governours have granted the Favour of Hospitality to those that complained that their Liberty was taken from them in their Country, and that all Laws were violated to oppress them in the highest degree; since humanity it self, and the right of Neighbourhood could not let them refuse to admit them, till such time as they were reconciled to the Emperour the Sovereign and Master. It may yet be presumed that the *French* protected them,

thinking there was some merit in protecting the Miserable oppressed. I am also of Opinion, that the *Polanders* were persuaded to suffer among themselves those that came from *Hungary* banished their Country, and deprived of their Goods, upon thoughts of preserving them to the Empire and Christianity; and to the end that their Despair might not oblige them to have recourse to the *Turk*, to obtain his Protection. If it was the *French* Design in these last Wars of *Germany* to draw more business upon the Emperour, and divide his Forces; it ought to be remembred that we are not to mind in an Enemy either craft, or violence. However, I condemn that way of proceeding, which occasioned them to bear an Enemies Heart in time of Peace; and have a Horrour at their somenting the troubles of *Hungary* with their Forces and Counsel. This Management breaks the most sacred bonds of Friendship and Peace. So have I always, and many others with me, thought it very ill that *Frenchmen* should go out of our Country, as it were out of the *Trojan Horse*, to go as Spies into *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, for to raise Troubles, and encourage the discontented somuch the more by giving them Mony and Arms. All *Europe* knows how

*Bohan-*



*Bohancy*, the Head of the Rebels of *Transylvania*, with some *French* of the same *Leven*, famous for their Crimes committed in *Hungary*, run up and down to raise Seditions, and join themselves to the Rebels. However, the unviolable observance due to so solemn a Treaty of Peace, made me doubt, whether *France* did Authorise this Conduct; and I could no longer fix my Suspicions upon the most Christian King, when I reflected, it has alwayes been fatal to Sovereigns, by many Examples, to reduce Subjects to Revolt, or to maintain or protect them when they have rose against their Lawful Prince. Besides, I was never so bold or rash as to cry down the Glory of Kings and Sovereigns; and I can say, that if Fortune had been answerable to my Government, having never offended any Body in my life, I should be very happy. The most Christian King, by the fortunate Success of his Arms, the greatness of his Exploits and Victories, has raised his Glory to so high a Pitch, that he ought only to use it with moderation, and it is needless for him to use unworthy artifices for to make himself more Glorious. Souls truly Royal and Magnanimous, have always despised the Conquests they could more easily obtain by Cunning than by force of Arms.

And

And it was through this sentiment, worthy a great Heart, that *Alexander* the Great sharply rebuked his Favourite *Parmenio*, who would have put him upon a crafty Design, saying to him, That it was fit only for Robbers to have recourse to Treachery, as their only means to compass their Thefts. Nevertheless, because the Ministers of Princes are People more zealous in their Employments than they should be, and hold that they may lawfully commit all sorts of Injustice for their Sovereign's interest, provided at the same time they do their business; I thought it might possibly be the same in *France*. The better to assure my self in this belief, I would be informed by those Gentlemen, that keep the Bank here of the *French* money ( for we never want some *Poland*ers, who had rather live under the *French* Slavery, than be satisfied with the liberty of *Poland* ) what great concerns the *French* had with the Duke of *Transylvania*, *Apafius*, so much constrained to the *Turks* Party, what were the Designs and Intentions, and to what end was so much coming and going of *Akasia*, *Du Vernay Boucauld*, and all the other Expresses:

At last, I found they gave no other Reason, but that the *French* were at present in Possession,

Possession, and going through all Countrys, that they found every where Friends and Allies; and that they were at last arrived at the time of fulfilling the desire they had long had of seeing themselves Masters of all the World. This is it these *French* Prophets boast of, founding their hopes and pretensions upon this ground, that there is no other way of opposing the House of *Austria*, which aspires to the entire Monarchy of all *Europe*, but the *French* King's entring into a League with the *Turk*, and there making an Alliance, and joyning their Forces by vertue of a Treaty, confirmed with an Oath taken upon the Holy *Evangelists*; but this you may learn better from the Original; as if it could ever be justifiable to revenge one injury with another wrong done to all Christendome, and the Destruction of our Holy Mother the Church.

Having asked these French-men, what Prince of the House of *Austria* it was that disturbed *France* for this *Universal Monarchy*, they knew not which to name; this makes me believe, that those who judge of the present by what is past, will without doubt say that the French and Turks have long ago agreed; and that the French Ambassador at *Constantinople* has no greater business with the

B

Ottoman

*Ottoman* Port, than to instruct him about the Emperors Negotiations in *Hungary*, as a Famous *Venetian* said before me, and that the secret intention of the French, is to draw the War into those Provinces of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, that remain as yet undivided; to extend, when they shall think fit, their Dominions on the other side, through the Ruin of Nations, and Destruction of Christians.

However, the French Party every where exclaim, and ask, what advantage can the loss of *Hungary* produce to LEWIS THE GREAT? They say on the contrary, the King endeavours to preserve it in its obedience to the Emperour, and that his Majesty has given sufficient Testimony of it to the chiefeft Princes in *Europe*; when *Luxemburg*, being attacked on all sides, and ready to Surrender, he left the Conquest of that important Town, to which he has a just Claim, as soon as he knew that they were informed at *Vienna*, by an extraordinary Courier, that the Turk was bringing all his Forces against the Empire, and had ordered his Army to March towards *Belgrade*, with a Design to Invade in this War all *Hungary*, and the Neighbouring Provinces to *Austria*. That the most Christian King had given a  
signal

signal demonstration of his Piety, in not hindring, as very advantagiously he could, the Emperour, and the rest whom the same misfortune threatned, from turning all their force upon the Enemy, and in withdrawing his Troops that were in *Flanders* and upon the *Rhine*. We all admired, and highly extolled a Conduct so Glorious, so Pious, and so worthy a great Monarch, that would at so high a Rate purchase the peace and quiet of Christendom; and without doubt the French that had come afterwards, had received sincere Praises, if the thing had really been, or but always appeared the same they represented it to us, but, praised be God, the Truth did not always lye hid under the specious pretences with which it was covered.

I pass by all examples of past ages, and only say, that after their actions in these latter times, there is no more doubt to be made of their sinister dealings. And to be fully satisfied in this point, it is only necessary to hear those that are best instructed in the causes of this rumour which I spread abroad. They say, that all their exactness in discovering of News has not been able to inform them that any accident had happened which should give occa-



sion to the *Turk* to make a War either in *Asia*, or *Greece*, *Thessaly*, or any of his remote Provinces ; that nevertheless at the same time they have seen in several Letters of the *French* Emissaries, which were dispersed in *Constantinople*, *Transylvania* and *Hungary* ; how that last year, on the 30th of *December*, the War was resolved upon and sworn to against the Emperour, in the Palace of *Constantinople*, and in the Holy Council, which the *Turks* call *Divan*, in which the Muphti, High Priest of the *Mahometan* Religion presided. Which sufficiently lays open the Authors and Procurers of this War ; and clearly shews us that the *French* were not ashamed, as if it had been a famous action in them, to take advice in the *Divan*, and applaud the success of the Negotiations, as they did in their Letters writ backwards and forwards to the Rebels, in which they congratulated with them for having drawn the *Turk* to succour them. They promise each other in their Letters all the advantages they can expect, which aim at no less than to have the Emperour driven out of his best Estates, and the *Turk* advance into *Christendom*, bestowing Crowns on the one side, and rewards on the other, according as every one shall have laboured with him for the freeing of *Hungary*. I

I lay not the stress of this upon any false rumour that has run among the People ; I have assured and convincing testimonies of it ; and the Persons from whom I take it, deserve we should make it a point of Conscience faithfully to believe them.

Sir, if you suspended as yet your judgement upon the *French*, on account of what I have told you ; and if you should as yet persist in your belief, that the *Polanders* have had a hand in all this with the *French* ; I would desire you to examine with that justice, which in you is usual, whether what I have related unto you is not sufficient to raise all your suspicions.

There is no body but knows that in last years assembly, our illustrious *Hungarians* loudly proclaimed, that such of their Country-men, as have been forced to retire to other Places, lived only upon such supplies of Money, as they received from the *French* ; that they would not make their Peace with the Emperor, whose Clemency extended but just so far as to offer it, and that they were resolved to prosecute their enterprize, upon assurance of the Promises that were made them. So afterwards *Akakkia* renewed and confirmed more powerfully than ever the League and Alliance with the Malecon-

tents of *Transilvania*. We also saw the *French* Emiffaries without any shame of violating the Law of Nations, and in Countries of the solemn Treaty of Peace; though they had been manifestly discovered in a secret Conspiracy, run on afterwards more then ever, with an unparalleled Impudence, as if all things had been lawful to them.

You that know me, may well imagine what a trouble it was to me, to see that *Poland*, my Country, should be the Theatre where all these Villanies were acted, and not one *Polander* to be found who might undeceive the World.

Yet the Emperor, with his ordinary Mercy, suffered the Malecontents of *Hungary* to pass the next Water with as much quiet and security as they would desire, to the end to draw them by this affectionate conduct to lay down Arms, return to their Duty, and live peaceably in their Country under obedience; and I thought they would then for ever have left their Rebellion, if the Artifices of the *French* had permitted them to take good counsel.

We have been inform'd, how 100000 Florins were ordered at *Paris* to foment the Discontent of the Rebels in *Hungary*, and quicken the *Turks* the more ; - How this Sum  
was

was delivered at *Dantzick*, the Metropolis of Royal *Prussia*, and put into the Hands of a Banker, whose Name is *Fromontius*, who afterwards delivered it to the French Emissaries, at several payments, the better to hide the business. Moreover, we knew, how the *Sieur du Vernay Boucauld*, Count *Teckely's* real Spy, caused to be delivered into the hands of the *Sieur Valentin Nemeffan*, 11300 Ducats, to oblige the Malecontents to take Arms again, and attack the Cittadel of *Zatmar*, after the French fashion, with gilt Arrows, I mean, to endeavour to gain the Garrison, or Citizens, with money.

You knew, Sir, that in *Poland*, we highly disapproved of this Conduct, which was not totally unknown. The Principal Officers of our Court, before the whole Court, represented to the most Christian King's Ambassadour, that we would no longer allow of such things. We told them, that by order of the whole Senate, we forbid the French to act, as we understood they lately had done, upon pain of our King's displeasure. *Monsieur de Vitry* endeavoured to excuse himself, he produced his Book, assuring us, that we should not find in all his Accounts that the Malecontents in *Hungary* had touched the money we spoke of, and which was all de-

delivered by his Order. Thus it is that Deceit and Craft hide the Truth under false pretences.

Notwithstanding you must know, that the French Money went into *Hungary*, and men have been employed on purpose to stop it; and even the very Women have not been ignorant of the Wiles and Practises of the French.

The Princess *Radrivilliana*, Widow to the Prince of that name, expressly forbid the suffering any French to pass through her Country of *Sacolia*, bordering upon *Transylvania*, fearing lest they should, as in other places, corrupt the People with money. Nevertheless the French, whether it was that they would venture all, or whether they thought they were sufficiently disguised not to be known, took their Journey through this Princess's hereditary Country, and one that was taken was carried to her Castle, whom she imprisoned, loaded with Irons, and afterwards caused to be severely punished. The Marquess *De Vitri*, as well as all the Court, saw this man run backwards and forwards, being obliged to take another way. This generous Princess's Example may convince the World that there were those in *Poland*, who condemned the abominable practises of the French.

All



All the world would have thought, that after this the *Sieur de Vernay* and all his under Spies would have grown circumspect by the punishment of their Companion, or that at least they would have learnt to conceal themselves better. But on the contrary, they made it appear by their new behaviour, that when once a man has gone beyond the bounds of Honour he is fit for any thing. These Gentlemen, the Masters of Perfidiousness, perceived, that they had no fairer a convenience for to entertain a commerce with the French Ambassadour at *Constantinople*, the Turks, and Malecontents in *Hungary*, than that which they found on the borders of *Poland*. They always had correspondence, and had, as often as they could, private interviews with the Sieurs *Valentin Nemessan*, *Peter Iagel*, and other particular Friends and Allies of *Teckely*. They moreover endeavoured to have still more and more frequent Conferences in *Transilvania*, sending first one and then another to *Paris*, with the necessary Instructions of all their Proceedings.

So the Emperour's Ambassadour at this Court, who had notice of all, desired our most Serene King of *Poland*, that his Majesty would be pleased to give order, that no

French-man, not being an Ambassadour, or bearing some other Employment, should be allowed to stay in his Dominions. He added to his Entreaty the humble Remonstrance, that the ancient Treaties so often renewed between the Empire and *Poland*, required it for the publick Peace, neither did he omit what he had understood concerning the Behaviour of the French in *Hungary* and *Constantinople*. This occasioned that the most Christian King's Embassador was advertized by his Majesty of *Poland*, to order *Akakis* and *Du Vernay* to withdraw. At the same time he received a severe Animadversion about those Peoples Behaviour. The Senate told him, that we were no longer upon terms of conniving, since we had been informed, that the French more and more stirred up the Troubles of *Hungary*, to draw on a War with the *Turks*; that we knew from good hands what Mony they had given for it, what Cabals they had had, and the *Sieur Du Vernay* kept every day. We declared that Man was a Spy, and a turbulent Person, who had no other business to detain him about *Leopol*, but only to treat with the *Turks* and Malecontents, about the means and entring into a League together, for to draw the War into *Hungary*; that therefore we earnestly desired

fired he would cause him to retire. The Ambassador answered, that he would not do what we demanded ; he loudly declared, that Monsieur *Du Vernay* was sent with him into *Poland*, to manage the Affairs of the most Christian King their Master. He presumed very confidently to deny, that neither the *Sieur Du Vernay*, nor he, had any commerce with the *Hungarians*, or *Turks*; on the contrary, he said, that the French King, in leaving *Luxemburg*, had sufficiently testified how earnestly he desired the Peace of Christendom, much less to give an occasion of suspecting the French of any sinister Design. He promised however, to take away, as he said, all Suspicions, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* should go to *Varovia*, and that there he should execute his most Christian Majesties commands. However, the *Sieur Du Vernay*, upon the news of all these Accusations, had retired to a Convent of Schismatick Monks, of the Order of *St. Basil*. And this did not put an end to these Practices, so unworthy the name of Christianity.

Some time after, the Emperours Ambassadour discovered that new sums of Money were come to *Dantzick* for the French. This and many other things which he understood at the same time, obliged him to renew his Pray-

ers to his Majesty of *Poland*. He had Audience in the Presence of the Marquess *De Vitry*, the French Embassador, and before the whole Senate. He spoke a long time, and all his Speech consisted of Complaints against the *Sieur Du Vernay*. He said, he had only changed the Place, and not his way of Proceeding, and still daily continued his Crafts in *Poland*. He produced a Paper he had received by the last Post ; by which he was given to understand, that the remainder of the Mony the French had engaged for to the Rebels, by the agreement made between them of one hundred thousand Florins, was lately delivered at *Dantzick*. He ended, beseeching his Majesty of *Poland*, to be pleased now at last to purge his Dominions of those dangerous and seditious Men, who by all means fomented the Troubles of *Hungary*. He said, the Miseries of *Hungary* would reach *Poland*, since the Toleration they had, tended to the Violation of the Treaty of Peace, till now always inviolably observed. He protested, if we gave not satisfaction to his demands, he should be obliged to publish in all Princes Courts, and would make known to all *Europe*, that the *French*, by their abominable Methods and Practises, are the Authors of the Troubles of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*,

*sylvania*, and cause of the *Turkish* War. That they have sacrificed to their hatred, and envy against the House of *Austria*, the best purchased Provinces of the Empire, in which they have exercised their Treacheries and Treasons. That they have done all this to make good their ground in the Provinces they have torn from the Empire, and which they cannot retain by any other lawful right. In a word, that their aim in all these Proceedings is only to renew the Treaty of Peace, upon pretence that we have broke it, to the end they may the better retain their *U*surpations, and have an occasion of seizing what is left of the Empire.

This Speech was convincing, and we could do no less than to press anew the *French* Embassadour to oblige the *Sieur de Vernay* to depart *Poland* : We told him from the King and Senate, that we would no longer be satisfied with the vain pretences he alledged to detain him. Then Monsieur the Marquis de *Vitry* declared, ( which he durst not do the last time ) that Monsieur *Du Vernay Boucauld*, was joint Embassadour with him from the *French* King. He came thus far to save him by the quality of Embassadour, sheltering him under the Law of Nations.



This Declaration stopt our *Polander's* mouths; they thought no more of demanding the departure of him that was the real Author of the Rebellion of *Hungary*; and they spoke not the least word to put a stop to his licentiousness by a just advice: On the contrary, they promised the Embassadour, that the *Sieur Du Vernay*, his pretended Companion, should have all liberty to act for his Master.

This soft and complying behaviour of the *Polanders* cannot be better excused, than by saying, that without doubt they remembred upon this occasion, that the *French* of late years, make no greater complaint, than when their Embassadours or Agents, that have liberty in all Countries, are touched, though never so slightly.

(These are the words of *Charls Pascal*, a *French-man*, in his Treatise he made of Embassies.) "And they do like the Wolves, who draw the Sheep far from the Shepherd, that they may afterwards devour them. In fine, it is upon these frivolous accusations, that the *French*, to have some pretence for making War, have at other times so loudly complained, and not long since, against *Germany*, saying, They observed not the law of Nations, and broke the most sacred bonds

bonds of Humanity, and the Peace towards their Embassadors. Yet at the same time, they pass'd by and endured, without one word speaking, the horrid injuries and most barbarous usage their Embassadours received at the *Ottoman* Port.

I must needs tell you here, Sir, that if you wonder that we suffer the *French* Embassaries in *Poland*, under the pretended quality of an Embassadour; we have much more reason to admire in *Poland* that the *French* are received in the principal Courts in *Germany* with great kindness and satisfaction, notwithstanding there is so much reason to mistrust their intentions.

This makes me think, dear Sir, that even at this day we might see the observance of the Laws, the love of your Country, the love and respect due to the Emperour, in which you were so exact the last age, subsist amongst you, if the *French* had not been the first in changing this good order, by conjuring with the *Turks*. Then, 'tis true, a Law made in a Diet was published in *Germany*; by which all sort of commerce with the *Turks*, and the *French*, their Confederates, was forbidden through the whole Empire; to hinder the sprouting of the seeds of Division and Rebellion,  
which

which that perfidious Nation casts wherever it is admitted. Since no *French* Embassadour was admitted in any one Court in *Germany*, so little did they trust the *French*; and scarce would the Princes of the Empire receive Letters from that Country. Now things are much changed, and we may well cry, when we see the present miseries of *Germany*, *O tempora ! O mores !*

Yet all the World has not the same opinion of the French. But to convince you, I will give you an example so much the more to be imitated, because it would be extremely advantageous to *Germany*, if the same were done there. It happened in *Poland*, The Castellan of *Primislau*, perceiving that neither his Majesty of *Poland*, nor the Senate expelled the French Spies, and moreover that their designs always succeeded better and better, and that they were going to destroy, by the *Turkish* War they were drawing on, a million of innocent Christians, refused to permit the *Sieur Du Vernay* to enter his Village of *Nimirovia*, and assembled a number of men to oblige him to pass another way; so much did he fear this man, of whom he had heard so many things.

There

There wanted not for great complaints The Marquis *de Vitry* was highly incensed, and sought all ways of revenge. And as he is the Most Christian King's Embassadour, went directly to Court, to lay before his Majesty of *Poland*, after his own fashion, the affront and indignity, offered contrary to the Law of Nations, to his Companion, the *Sieur du Vernay*; and was so bold as to demand that the Castellain should be imprisoned for satisfaction. The King could not endure this confidence, and told him very harshly, That it was to no purpose to couch the *Sieur du Vernay* under the quality of Ambassadour, that the Tragedies he acted under the vain pretence of an Embassy were well known; that all the devices of the French, and their contracts with the Turk were discovered; that the places where *Akakhia* and *du Vernay* had Conferences were named; their resolutions and designs known; that we could exactly tell how much Money was sent from *France* to *Hungary*; and how they had used violence, deceit, and wicked practices against the Emperour, to the misfortune of Christendom.

The Ambassadour would have cleared himself of those things, with which, he said, we wrongfully charged his Nation. He  
D thought

thought there was no body could convict the French of their actions in this Country. But the King, who grew hot, would not hear him. He only told him, he would lay 10000 Pistols with him, that we would prove undeniably all that he had said:

I tell you nothing here, Sir, but what I have seen and heard, and if you had been present, you would have thought with me, you had heard *Cicero* speak in the Roman Senate, instead of the King of Poland. *How, long, Catiline, will you abuse our patience? How long shall your fury sport at us? to what end will your impudence come? are you ignorant that all your Designs are known to us? don't you perceive that all my Citizens are convinced of the Conspiracy you carry on with the Malecontents of Hungary and the Turks?*

The Marquess *de Vitry* pressed no farther for the liberty of the French Agents. He did not, like *Catiline*, pray we should not entertain those thoughts of him and his, which no Body believ'd; that when *Hungary* were lost, we should have need of the French. He looked like one astonished at this blow. He stood amazed, and his silence sufficiently confirmed the thing. All the other French that were present, in a consternation, fixed their Eyes upon the ground, and lifted them not up but  
to

to look upon each other, as it were accusing themselves. So certain it is, that the inward sting of Conscience, and the secret power of Truth, dashes the most fierce and confident, and by reducing the guilty to a shameful silence, forces them to make some sort of confession of their Crimes.

Sir, Here you have a very acceptable History to tell such of your Countrymen as can well praise all the French actions, whether good or bad. Next, you may ask them, whether they expect a good Peace with the French, because they so highly extoll the advantages and pleasures of Peace.

If the Ghost of the Emperour *Tiberius* should come from Hell, and appear in your assembly of the States of the Empire, how justly would he blame you, and say, *O men, born to slavery! will your softness extend so far as not to believe, but that we only imagine what is done openly in sight of the whole world, which we see, and even feel.* This I say, because I know there are some amongst you, that sufficiently mistrust the French, to know what they are to think of them, whether they suspect them for not observing the Peace, or for entering into a League with the *Turks*.

But I also believe, which is much better, that there are many *Germans*, who will talk

boldly of taking away the snares that are laid for them, and endeavouring to defend the liberty of their Country. I still remember what I saw in *Germany* when I travelled in it. At least I doubt not, but that if you would Unite your selves to re-establish the glory of *Germany*, and retain the valour of your Ancestors, you might live at home like Kings, and laugh at those who have made themselves slaves to *France*:

But what side must be taken in so great a diversity of Opinions, and among so many occasions of fear on both sides. My opinion is little to the purpose, but if you will believe me, you would judge, that you have most reason to fear what threatens you from the East, than from any other place. For what can you expect from a War with the *Turk* but the total ruine of your Goods, and utter destruction of your Countrey. There is an end of your Liberty, your Religion, your Life, and all you can lose in this World.

So that since you have still time to consider what you are to do, imagine sometimes your Churches, your Houses, your Wives, your Children and your Country, coming to you and conjuring by all they have deserved from you, that you will not leave them as a prey to your common Enemies,



mies, and to prevent the Miseries of a cruel slavery that threatens their Liberty.

If you will say that *Hercules* himself wont encounter two; that therefore you must treat with the French at any rate. You may still think, if you please, that the Kingdom of *Hungary* is of far greater value and consequence, as being the bulwark of Christendom, than the City of *Strasburg*. That at present you must behave your self like a prudent Pilot in a Storm, who chuses rather to cast his Merchandise into the Sea, than venture losing all, by endeavouring to preserve all. But I must also tell you, that you have reason to fear, lest under those beautiful Leaves, a Snake lyes hid. You must believe the French have stirred up the *Turks*. And these shall no sooner have entred *Austria*, besieged *Vienna*, as without doubt they will besiege it, destroyed all the Country round it; and finally reduced *Germany* to the last Extremities; but the French, invited by your Prayers, will voluntarily come offer you their Service. But instead of Water to quench the Fire, they will bring Oyl to make it the fiercer.

Sir, I shall not say many other things that I think about this matter. I only add, that methinks I see a History, almost the same with

with that we read of a Roman Emperor, who had a Fancy to set on fire the four corners of *Rome* for the Pleasure, as he said, of seeing a Fire equal to that of *Troy*; and thereby to have an occasion of doing good to the miserable Citizens, who would come to complain of their Miseries and Misfortunes. Perhaps *Nero*, in this cruel Scene, desired nothing but the Glory of building a new City, and calling it by his own Name.

If you believe me, endeavour above all things to take away the Snares that are laid for you. The French King, as all other Christian Princes, is obliged to defend you against the *Turks*; and you will have so little trouble in obtaining of it, that he has already agreed upon it with your Enemy. But what will be the event? You will infallibly come to complain of one another, because some will be contented, and others dissatisfied; Whilst you are taken up in these Disputes, the French will do their Work, and at last you will find your selves under their Dominion, cast down, conquered and made Slaves without daring to say so.

Do not then stay to dispute Rights and Interests, till the time when the noise of Arms and the fury of War will hinder you from hearing the Law. Be the *Horatii*,  
and

and not the *Curatii* of your Country. In fine, remember that the members separated from the Head languish away like Carcasses. Be faithful to your Sovereign, the Emperour, your lawful Prince: He has ascended the Throne by a right owned by all the World; he has always upheld himself with Glory; you are used to obey him, and he always applied himself to your preservation. You ought to pay him all sorts of respect, if you expect in him a Protector and Father, and if you fear drawing the wrath of Heaven on your heads. What light would the Planets have if they darkned the Sun? If you prefer the Moon hid under the *Flower-de-Luces* before the Sun at which your *Eagle* looks; if you had rather be slave to the *French* King, than obey the Emperour, all things will happen worse and worse to you; and you will draw all the Cruelty of the Barbarians on you, as a punishment of your Perjury and breach of Faith.

You are not ignorant of the reproach that we cast upon you, *viz.* that the *Germans* are the only people that desire to be subject to a Foreign Government, and have no love for their Country. That reproach cannot justly be retorted upon us; and *Germany* shall ever find in the *Polanders* all sort  
of

of friendship and service. We foresee the dangers that threaten us, and seeing of it, our Fore-fathers example, our promised Faith, and our natural inclination, stir us up powerfully to the defence of our Countrey.

Sir, I know, that to make you sensible of all that my Friendship and sincerity has made me say, I need only represent it to you. It only remains that I desire you to tell me your Opinion with the same freedom, that I may be delivered from the disquietness the sight of the present Evils, and the fear of those that threaten us, has put me into. It is time you should read the pieces I send you. Farewel.

Given at my Castle  
*Septemb. 1. 82.*

**F I N I S.**

*The Speech of Monsieur Zerowski, the  
Emperour's Embassadour in Poland.  
Spoken in the Royal Palace before his  
Majesty of Poland, and in the Pre-  
sence of the Princes, Noblemen, and  
Embassadors at that Court; at Ta-  
voravia, the 6th of October, 1682.*

*Most Great King,*

**A**mongst other Books, I have hit upon that of the Life and Exploits of Cardinal *Commendon* who was sent to this Court by the *Pope*, with the Quality of extraordinary *Legate*, in the Empire of *Sigismund*, and Reign of *Henry de Valois*: I have observed in it, that it was that Cardinal's Maxim, Never to answer but with an affected Silence and Contempt, to all that his Enemies could do or say against him. Without doubt, in his time, the state of Affairs, the Customs and Spirits were very different from what they now are; at least, a long experience has made me judge them very different; and I know I cannot, without great disadvantage, conceal or connive at a thing that very much troubles me. I have understood that the French King's Ministers, published some dayes ago, certain Letters, which brought, as it were, assured Testimonies, that His Imperial Majesties Envoy's only Business with the *Ottoman*-Court was to endeavour, by all possible means, to turn the *Turkish* Armies against *Poland*.

There is no Body but sees, and your Majesty must needs perceive, how injurious this is to the Empire; and to what end it is done. They give this out to disunite Two Kingdoms; both which, at this present Conjunction of Affairs, have their chief Interest in being firm

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ly

ly united. But the Letters took not so great an effect as they expected. The Spirits of this Court, were not so credulous as to believe them. They are too well satisfied in *Poland*, of the Piety and Affection of those of the House of *Austria*; to think that the Emperor, my Master, gives his Embassadors such base and unworthy Commissions. There is no Body here that can doubt that his Imperial Majesty, would be as sensible of the loss of *Poland* as of *Hungary*, since it is as much his Interest to preserve the one as the other.

I come not hither, great King, to tell you what through my Aversion, I could publish upon little Rumours that have been spread among us; I bring your Majesty those things, which I can beyond all dispute, produce before the whole World, as the true Originals of Letters and Answers, which the most Christian Kings Embassador, Monsieur *Du Vernay Boucauld*, who is here present, has writ to Count *Tekely*, the Head of the *Malecontents*, or received from him. These will evidently discover to your Majesty, what Affairs Monsieur *Du Vernay* has Treated about, with so much secrecie and circumspection with Count *Tekely*; and the reason he had so cautiously to conceal from you the Commission he had in this Kingdom.

I humbly intreat your Majesty to remember how earnestly I intreated you, to remove the *Sieur Du Vernay* from your Court and Dominions, as a man pernicious to the Empire, and *Poland*. You would have, Great King, invincible Proofs and Testimonies of what I related; Here they are, such as you will wish for, and I am persuaded they will be sufficient to make you judge the speedy departure of Monsieur *Du Vernay*, out of your Kingdom, very necessary. But I fear, troubling your Majesty with a long Discourse; I pass by a thousand things which I could add; this Memorial is enough, To you I present it with all imaginable respect.

*A Memorial presented to the King  
of Poland, by Monsieur Zéro-  
wisky, the Emperour's Resident.*

*Which was read in the presence of his Majesty  
of Poland, and before the Princes and Mi-  
nisters of his Court; at Tavoravia, the 6th  
of October, 1682.*

**S**INCE the last *Memorial* which I had the Honour to  
present to your Majesty, I have endeavoured, ac-  
cording to the Advice of the Illustrious Lords of the  
Senate, to furnish my self with some piece that might  
evidently shew what Correspondence the *French King's*  
Agents have in your Kingdom with Count *Tekely*, Head  
of the Malecontents in *Hungary*. These wanted also to  
inform you, what Bargains and Agreements passed be-  
tween them, which, as I said, tend to the breaking off  
the Peace and Treaties, that are between your Majesty  
and the Emperor, my Master. You could not easily be  
informed of it from any but my self. I know the  
*French King's* Ministers daily assur'd your Majesty, that  
they had a Hand in no such thing; and that we accu-  
sed them falsely. And the French would no longer be  
suspected to have any ill Design against the Empire, after  
the Declaration the French King had made, at the rai-  
sing the Blockade of *Luxemburg*. His most Christian  
Majesty would inform all *Europe*, how he behaved him-  
self in that occasion; and they were careful to carry his  
Declaration to all the Courts of the chief Christian  
Princes. The French King plausibly declares, that  
having been informed of the Designs which are carrying



on in the *East* against the Empire, he would put nothing in Execution which might hinder his Imperial Majesty, and the most August House of *Austria*, from opposing the *Turks* with all their Forces, and providing for the common good of Christendom.

This could by no means allow your Majesty to believe, that the *French* were in League with the Malecontents and *Turks*; and that they contributed to the taking and plundering the Towns of *Hungary*; for that appeared to be quite contrary to such fair Declarations: But God, the Defender and Revenger of Christians, has ordered those things to fall into my hands, which I lay at the foot of your Majesties Throne; and which I lay before the Eyes of the whole World. These are the *Sieur Du Vernay's* Letters, and Correspondence with Count *Tekeley*; which you will find diametrically opposite to those Declarations, so worthy the Piety and Generosity of the most Christian King.

I have made use of no evil practice for the obtaining these Letters: I have not, though I could have done it, so much as employed any Body to observe the *French*. And to tell you all, I got these Letters by the means of the Steward of the most Illustrious Lord *Stadnick's* Estate. The *Sieur Du Vernay*, after having long importuned the Monks of a Monastery of *St. Basil*, went also to importune the Steward, who is *Castellan* at *Premislaw*. So much he did, that he stirred up the Gentlemans Anger against himself, and so consequently he became my Friend, and has ever since been very favourable to my Intentions. This *Castellan*, some dayes ago, stoppt certain *Hungarians* coming back from *Nimiravia*, whither they went to see the *Sieur Du Vernay*; immediately he ordered them to be brought to me, with the Letters he found about them. I presently took care to convey them to the Emperour, my Master's Territories; sending at the same time the Letters, to the end that all the World might judge, whether I had not just cause to suspect

suspect, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* exceeded his Master's orders.

Certainly, this Agent, this Minister, this Spy, this Ambassador, I know not what to call him, but I mean *Monsieur Du Vernay*, has committed a great outrage against all Christendom. Against the Emperor, in fomenting and contriving what he has against him. Against your Majesty, in entertaining a Commerce so unworthy, so pernicious, and for so long a time, without your knowledge, and in your Kingdom, as if he had been at home. I must add, for the Interest of your Kingdom, that this Conduct has given the World occasion to believe, that the *Polanders* were blind enough, not to see the dangers their Neighbours made them fear, and that they would themselves drive the Poniard to their own Breast, in permitting the *Sieur Du Vernay* to live amongst them. His proceeding will, without doubt, appear very injurious to the French King; for that Posterity may judge and believe, that the great King, *Lewis* the XIV, Authorized or commanded, what the *Sieur Du Vernay*, his Agent did in his Name.

Your Majesty will not take it ill, that we have discovered to the Assemblies at *Francfort* and *Ratisbonne*, the Famous Exploits of the French, with the Turks and Rebels of *Hungary*, in your Kingdom, which for so many Ages has been closely united with the August-House of *Austria*; and has always acknowledged its own Interest, to preserve *Hungary* to the Empire, thinking it impossible for *Poland* to subsist if *Hungary* shall fall.

It is now a year, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* travels up and down several Parts of your Majesty's Dominions, on the Borders of *Hungary*. He always pretends his Masters, as if we could see that *Dantzick* or *Rogiomont*, which are the Places the French come through, were not nearer and more proper to receive what Orders the French King would send. But he stays there to observe the nearer the Affairs of *Hungary*: It may be also, to

be in a better condition to go give Count *Tekeley* joy, and to get the reputation with him, of the Progress the Turks, by his means, might make in that Country.

I desire your Majesty, that after you have seen the Memorial I present; and after you are convinced of all the Arts the French have used in this Kingdom, you will be pleased to order the *Sieur Du Vernay* to depart your Dominions, since he abuses his Employments to the prejudice of all Christendom; and renders himself unworthy the Protection the Law of Nations allows.

You may do it so much the more justly, great King, because the Roman Catholick Church, your Mother, esteems them as Excommunicated Persons, who side with Infidels, whether it be carrying them Arms, or treating with them.

The *Sieur Du Vernay* has drawn this upon his own head, and if he is punished according to his deserts, the most Christian King will banish him his Kingdom, for exceeding his Orders, and engaging his Master's Honour and Reputation. In fine, he has committed his Villanies in the French King's Name, and broke his Master's word; acting in all things contrary to the observance of it, which if it should fail in the World, could be no where found but in the Mouth of a King or Prince.

I doubt not, great King, but all my pressing, reiterated and just instances, will at last take effect. The Alliances and Treaties that are between this Kingdom and the Empire, require it from your Majesty. And I also, with a most profound respect, beg to be admitted to the honour of some part of your Affections,

*A Letter from Monsieur Du Vernay, to  
Count Emery Tekeley.*

*My Lord,*

**I** Received with great joy the Letters, you did me the honour to write to me, from the Camp before *Filleck*, enclosed in the Pacquets of our Ambassadors at *Constantinople*; nevertheless, I was a little surprized, that you should seal them before he had seen them. I wonder also, you said nothing about the Siege of *Filleck*. However, I doubt not but that place, by this time, is in your power. Monsieur *Jayel*, I believe, knows by my last Letters, that I have several times endeavoured to send him what I promised, and let him have what I have received, but I always wanted an opportunity. When you send any of your People to me, order them not to come to my House but at Night, to the end we may do our business without any bodies knowledge. But what I most earnestly desire is, that above all things, they take care not to follow the Road that goes directly from *Tavoravia* to *Nimirovia*. For here are several Polish Gentlemen, who, by the most Serene King of *Poland's* Order, search, visit, and detain all strangers that pass. The safest way, in my Opinion is, that they leave *Premislaw* and *Toreslavia* on the right hand, and follow the Road that leads to *Sandomiria*, lest they be seen to enter *Nimirovia*, where I am surrounded with Spyes. I recommend the enclosed to you; and desire you to send them according to their Directions, by the first opportunity. I will take the same care in all things, you shall be pleased to command me. I am most cordially,

Sir,

*Your most zealous Servant,  
Du Vernay Boucauld.*

*Nimirovia, Sept.  
the 22d. 1682.*

The Superſcription was thus:

*To the moſt Illuſtrious Lord, Count Emery Tekeley, Lord of Keſmark and Arve, General of the Hungarian Army, that fights for its Country.*

The Audience being ended, His Maſteſty of Poland ſaid, he was convinced of the French Correſpondence with the Malecontents. He ſhew'd himſelf very angry that the thing had been conceal'd from him. Next day ſome of the chief Officers of his Court, had Order to go and command the *Sieur Du Vernay* immediately to depart the Kingdom. He ſaid, he would obey his Maſteſties Order; but that he earneſtly deſired thoſe Gentlemen to give him ſome dayes, that he might take the Coach of *Transilvania*. On the other ſide, the Emperor's Reſident uſed all diligence, and with great ſucceſs; for *Monſieur Du Vernay's* Letter-carrier, called, *Kelemeschi*, returned to *Nimirovia* before his departure. This Courrier came with thoſe whom *Tekeley* ſent to the *Sieur Du Vernay*, with his Letters; and thoſe of his great Agent and Confident *Jaygel*. Theſe Courriers were ſeized, and the Letters they had intercepted. Theſe Letters were partly writ in Cyphers. Here you will find them ſet down word for word.

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A Letter from *Count Tekeley*, to *Monſieur Du Vernay*.

S I R,

I Doubt not, but you have made much of *Monſieur Valentine Nemessani*, my Envoy. He has alwayes been faithful to me, and very true to my Intereſt. The Recommendations you gave him touching the Affairs he  
com-

communicated with you; will, without doubt, be of great Importance to him, with the Most Christian King. I am beholding to you for all you have done for him, and shall acknowledge it, as occasion serves: It is time I should inform you, of the present state of my Affairs. After I had taken *Cassovia*, and entered some Forts about it, I went with the Vizier of *Budas* Troops, to attack the Famous Fort of *Filleck*: The Inhabitants refused, at first, to put themselves under my Protection; but after a fortnights Siege, they came to beg I would admit them to Capitulate; I granted them what they asked; which was, that the Garrison, and what other People there was, should go out, carrying with them as much as they could upon their Backs: Then I raised the Fort, in sight of the Imperial Army, which was hard by in the Mountains. As I am now informed, it is marched away: and having sacked the Town of *Vieuxsols*, and other places, retires very hastily. I design to follow the Imperialists, and drive them far off, to restore my Country to its former Liberty. At length the Emperor will be forced to yield by Force, what we beg as a Favour. Heaven has commiserated my Fortune indeed somewhat late; but I also hope, it will draw on a greater and more speedy Vengeance. Sir, I will take care to inform you of all my other Affairs; however I desire you alwayes to stand my Friend. I am

*At the Camp before Filleck,  
Sept. 18, 1682.*

S I R,

*Alwayes ready to serve you,*

EMERY TEKELEY.

The Supercription was:

*To the Most Illustrious Lord, Monsieur Du Vernay Boucauld  
Ambassador Extraordinary from the French King.*

A

*A Letter from Monsieur Peter Jaigel, Governor of Cassovia: To Monsieur Du Vernay.*

S I R,

**L**AST Wednesday we took and raised *Filleck*: where above a thousand *Janizaries* were slain. Afterwards, the Vizier made all the *Hungarians* that were present, and were under the Prince of *Transilvania's* Dominion, be brought before our Illustrious Count; then all the Estates of the upper *Hungary* being assembled, Monsieur *Tekeley* was proclaimed King, and confirmed in that Quality by the Great Turk, who sent him from the Port, a Hat instead of a Crown, with a Standard, and Scepter. After the Ceremony, the Count very modestly refused the Title of King: He is satisfied with that of Prince Regent of *Hungary*: His Titles are, *Emericus Thokolius Princeps, ac partium Regni Hungariae Dominus*, &c. After this Election, the Vizier gave him the best Troops, to pursue at the Head of the Army, those of the Imperialists. *Caprara* having deserted the Mountains, pillaged the Towns, and abandoned the Forts *Vigles* and *Zilian*, is at last retired, and has taken his way towards *Threnezin*. Sir, we had done something more, but we have not received what you promised us, and without that supply, we are forced to proceed gently in our Business. Monsieur *Nemessani* is gone to treat of Affairs at the French King's Court. He needs your Instructions; we have ordered him in all things, to act to your Honour. We will very suddenly send you an Express; I beg of you for God's sake, make him up as large a Sum as you can. I always remain, as I ought,

S I R,

*Your most obliged Servant,*

*Cassovia, Sept.  
22d. 1682.*

PETER JAIGEL.  
The



The Subscription was :

*To the most Illustrious Lord, Monsieur Du Vernay Boucauld, Ambassador Extraordinary from the French King.*

After the Emperour's Resident had the second time produced these Letters, and the dayes appointed were expired, his Majesty of Poland sent word to the Marquess de Vitry, the French Ambassador in Poland, to cause the Sieur Du Vernay, immediately to retire; that he was weary of hearing daily of his new Designs. Without doubt, he has obeyed this Order of the King of Poland.

It was thought convenient to put in the Letters here, in the same manner as they were writ, and this to satisfy such Persons as are not content without the Original.

*Literæ Ablegati Gallici Du Vernay, ad primarium Rebellium Ductorem Emericum Thokolinm.*

**I**llustrissime Domine, Domine mihi observandissime. Scriptas ad me septima hujusce Mensis ab Illustrissima Dominatione Vestra ex Castris ad Filleck positis Litteras, simul cum ad Portam Otomannicam Oratoris nostri inclusis, grato animo accepi. Sed non sine aliquo stupore, quod antequam ad ejusdem manus pervenissent, resignatæ fuerunt. Miror etiam, quod de  
o b f i d i o n e F i l e c k i  
44, 2, 300, 147. 44, 280, 187, 152, 13, 20, 9  
Illustritas Vestra nihil ad me.

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Jaigel

Jaigel quo ti es pro mi f fo-  
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 ci n c tu s su m

119, 43, 13, 377, 48, 362, 22. Adjunctas Illustritati  
 Vestrae recomendo, ut prima certe occasione trans-  
 mittere dignetur. Utar ego paridiligentia in iis omni-  
 bus, quæ a me desiderate poterit. Cum toto animo  
 sum, & maneo,

*Illustritati Vestrae*

Paratissimus servus,

DU VERNAY BOUCAULD.

Nimirovie 22  
 Sept. 1682.

*Inscriptio Tituli :*

Illustrissimo Domino Comiti, Emerico Thokolio :  
 Hereditario in Kefmark & Arva, Exercitus Hungarici  
 pro Patria militantis, Generali, Domino, & Amico mi-  
 hi Confidentissimo, Observandissimo.

Litteræ

## Litteræ Thekely ad Du Vernay.

*Illustrissime Domine, mihi observantissime.*

**N**ullus ambigo, quin Illustris. Dominatio Vestra Ablegatum meum, Egregium *Valentinum Nemesiani*, pro sincero ejusdem hactenus semper declarato erga me affectu & candore, favorabiliter prosecuta sit, & negotiorum, mediis ipsius coram declaratorum, cur sui, multum efficacis suæ recommendatione, apud Christianissimum Galliarum Regem pondus addiderit: quo nomine obligatum me ad reciprocationem paralis dexteritatis Illustris. Dominationi Vestræ exhibendæ, declaro porro quam rerum faciem progressumque res meæ habuerint hujusque Illustris. Dominationi Vestræ pro debito necessitudinis mutæ rescribendum censui. Nempe occupata *Cassovia*, & Arcibus quamplurimis jugum subire coactis, *Budenfi Vizirio* copiisque Turcicis auxiliaribus *Filekinum* Fortalitium alias famosum, nolens protectioni meæ sese subdere, post obsidionem spatio duarum hebdomadarum toleratam, ad conditiones pacis acceptandas, supplicatur provolvi ( Præfidiariis & cuncta plebe eo coacta, cum sarcinulis, quas quivis humeris suis sustentare effereque poterat, libere dimissis ) compulsum, & consequenter dirutum est, Germano milite in proximo circa montanas oberrante, & hæc conniventibus oculis intuente, qui impar viribus ad resistendum, se ex montanis civitatibus ( uti rumor est recenter allatus ) proripuit, & expilata civitate *vetero-Solienfi*, aliisque locis, regressum præcipitare dicitur, quocum fortunæ aleam subire animus est, nec prætermittitur occasio eundem profligandi, Patriamque hanc in tranquillum statum pristinæ libertatis reponendi, ut quæ Cæsar suppliciter rogatus remittere noluit, inventus cedere cogatur, Nemesei Divina fortis meæ miserata sero quidem, et eo gravius ultionis poenas repeten-

te. Quid post hac rerum gerendarum occurrerit genu-  
ne Illustriss. Dominationem Vestram informare haud  
prætermittam. Me de cætero benevolentia ejusdem re-  
commendans, maneo.

*Illustrissima Dominationi vestrae,*

*Dat. ex Castris Hungaricis  
ad Filleck positis  
die 18. Sept. 1682.*

*Ad officia paratus,*

EMERICUS THEKELI.

*Inscriptio: Illustrissimo Domino Du Vernay Boucauld,  
Christianissimi Regis Galliarum Legato Extraordinario,  
mihi observandissimo.*

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*Litteræ Petri Jaigel, Commendantis Cas-  
soviensis ad Du Vernay.*

*Illustrissime Domine mihi colendissime,*

Præterito die Mercurii, occupato & deleto Fortali-  
tio Filleck, ubi plusquam mille Jenizzarones peri-  
erunt, post hac primum omnibus Hungaris, qui penes  
Principem Transylvaniæ fuerant, ad Dominum Comi-  
tem per Vezirum pulsus, cum summa solemnitate, præ-  
sentibus Comitibus, & universis Statibus Regni Hun-  
gariæ Superioris est in Regem electus, & a Turca con-  
firmatus, elevatusque Princeps Comes, cui a Porta pile-  
us, loco Coronæ oblatum, item Vexillum & Sceptrum:  
qui finita electione, recusavit se uti titulo Regis, sed ti-  
tulo Principis, cujus titulus est talis: *Emericus Thokoli*  
*Princeps, ac Partium Regni Hungariæ Dominus, &c. Fini-*  
tis

tis his, selectam militiam Vezirus dedit Domino Comini,  
ut fugientem Exercitum Germanicum prosequeretur  
Princeps noster. *Caprara* deprædatis montanis civitatibus,  
derelictis Fortalitiis *Vigles* & *Zolian*, discessit & abiit  
versus *Thranezin*. Illustriss. Domine & majora facere po-  
tuissemus, sed quia videmus Vestrae Illustritatis  
maximè a pro mi ssa

267, 1, 319, 264, 48, 359, non adimpleri, & hic ca-  
Nemesiani a bi-  
rentes mediis, mitius debemus agere. 466, 1, 108,  
vi t ad Regem Gallia.

390, 29, 72, 420, Necessum est, ut Vestra  
Illustritas optime ibi recommendet negotia nostra, com-  
missum est ipsi ut omnia ibi agat cum  
honor e Illtris Vra.

ad  
219, 15, 438, Brevi mittemus expressum 72,  
Illustr. Vestram in Ja ro s l o  
438, 232, 225, 338, 48, 21, 24, Rogo per  
mi t ta t ho ne s ta m  
amorem Dei 264, 29, 273, 29, 215, 280, 48, 373, 22.  
Quotam. Ego interea sum semper, & maneo quisquís  
debeo esse, &

*Illustritatis Vestrae*

Servus obligantissimus

PETRUS JAIGEL.

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*Cassovia* 22. Sept. 1682.

*Inscriptio* : Illustrissimo Domino Du Vernay *Bucauld*,  
Christianissimi Regis Galliarum Legato Extraordinario,  
mihi Colendissimo.



F I N.

